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REFERENDUM: REPUBLIC, YES OR NO?

A NATION-WIDE REFERENDUM will be held on Wednesday, October 5th, to determine whether the Union of South Africa will become a republic. If the result is favorable, parliamentary legislation will be enacted to establish a republican form of government. The major change would be that the present Governor-General would be replaced by a President.

South Africa is at present a monarchy with Queen Elizabeth II as Head of State. As the Queen of South Africa, she is represented in the Union by the Governor-General.

If there should be a majority vote in favor of a republic, the Government intends to approach the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth countries for formal re-admission of a South African republic to membership in the Commonwealth of Nations. Although the Government has no assurances that such permission will be granted, it is firmly convinced that mutual and common interests will lead to such approval. (In the past, South Africa has itself approved Commonwealth membership for republics such as India, Pakistan and Ghana.)

However, the referendum takes place on the clear understanding that a favorable result will mean the establishment of a republic, even if continued Commonwealth membership should be denied.

A refusal to admit a South African republic to the Commonwealth will be regarded not as a consequence of South Africa's becoming a republic per se, but rather as an attempted censure of the Union for its refusal to give way to demands made by certain other members and, therefore, as interference in its domestic affairs.

In such an eventuality, the Government will do everything in its power to establish friendly relations through other channels with Great Britain and the other friendly States in the Commonwealth.

Mr. Jim Fouché, the Minister of Defense, noted that becoming a republic would have no effect on existing defense alignments.

South Africa's defense agreement with Great Britain would remain in force, and a republic would certainly continue to cooperate with the other Western powers.

AGENTS APPOINTED

One republican agent and one anti-republican agent have been appointed in each constituency of South Africa and South West Africa for the purpose of the referendum.

Instead of voting for a candidate by name, voters will get a ballot paper with this question:

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CHIEF PROTAGONISTS: The Prime Minister, Dr. Verwoerd (left), who is leading the pro-republican forces, and Sir De Villiers Graaff, Leader of the Opposition, who leads the movement against a republic for South Africa.

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Personal

U. N. DELEGATION

MR. ERIC H. LOUW, Minister of External Affairs, again leads the Union's delegation to the meeting of the General Assembly of the United Nations this year. Besides Mr. Louw, the delegation's members are: MR. B. G. FOURIE, South African Ambassador to the United Nations; DR. J. P. VERLOREN VAN THEMAAT, legal adviser, Department of External Affairs; MR. A. B. F. BURGER, Counsellor, South African Embassy, Washington; MR. A. J. F. VILJOEN, Counsellor, Africa Division, Department of External Affairs, Pretoria; MR. J. S. F. BOTHA, Counsellor, Political Division, Department of External Affairs, Pretoria; MR. H. P. MARTIN, Permanent Mission, New York; MR. I. F. A. DE VILLIERS, Office of the High Commissioner, London; MR. H. J. WIDDOWSON, Department of External Affairs, Pretoria; MR. A. L. HATTINGH, Department of External Affairs, Pretoria; MR. C. J. A. BARRATT, Permanent Mission, New York; MR. H. C. MACLEAR BATE, Press Officer; and MR. A. F. BOSMAN, Private Secretary to the Minister. The Delegation will also be assisted by the following special advisers: MR. A. H. DU PLESSIS, member of the South West African Executive Committee; MR. C. W. PRINSLOO, Chief Information Officer, Bantu Administration; and MR. J. H. B. BLIGNAUT, Chief Bantu Affairs Commissioner of South West Africa.

MALAGASY GUEST

DR. N. DIEDERICH, Minister of Economic Affairs, represented the Union Government at the independence celebrations of the new Malagasy Republic (Madagascar) in July.

RADIOLOGIST AT ROCHESTER

DR. EDMUND H. BURROWS, from Swellendam, C.P., has joined the staff of the University of Rochester Medical Center as a Visiting Fellow in Radiology.

CHASE MANAGER

MR. WELTON H. HEWITT has been appointed a manager in the Chase Manhattan Bank (South Africa) Ltd. Mr. Hewitt left New York July 5 for Johannesburg.

CARNEGIE GRANTS

TRAVEL GRANTS to nine South Africans were announced recently by the Carnegie Corporation of New York. The recipients are: B. Z. BEINART, Professor of Roman Law, University of Cape Town, to study legal education, constitutional and administrative law and civil law systems. September to December, 1960; MARY MAUREEN DALE, Senior Lecturer in Pharmacology, University of Natal, Durban, to study teaching and research in pharmacology. September to November, 1960; R. M. DE VILLIERS, Senior Assistant Editor, *Natal Daily News*, Durban,

DR. NAUDE IS NEW AMBASSADOR

DR. WILLEM CHRISTIAAN NAUDE, Deputy Secretary of External Affairs, has been appointed as the Union's Ambassador to the United States. He succeeds Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis, who returned to the Union in June (see story on Page 5).

Fifty-one year old Dr. Naudé, who arrived in New York on September 12, is no newcomer to the United States. He served from 1937 to 1946 in what was then the South African Legation in Washington, and he is married to Maud Josephine Gill of Boston, Massachusetts.

Dr. and Mrs. Naudé have two daughters, one of them married.



Dr. Naudé

The new Ambassador served abroad in London, Paris, Geneva and Washington and was Consul-General in Portuguese East Africa and Minister Plenipotentiary to Switzerland. He returned to South Africa in 1957 to become Under-Secretary and later Deputy Secretary for External Affairs.

At last year's session of the United Nations General Assembly, Dr. Naudé served as deputy leader of the South African delegation. He studied at Stellenbosch University and later obtained a doctorate of commerce from London University.

A tall, robust and energetic though unassuming man, he is dedicated to solidifying and further extending friendly relations between the Union and the United States.

to study the press, African study programs, and race relations in the United States and Canada. Three months early in 1961; J. E. B. JENNINGS, Professor of Civil Engineering, University of the Witwatersrand, Johannesburg, to study engineering education. October, 1961, to February, 1962; A. C. JORDAN, Lecturer in Bantu Languages, University of Cape Town, to study recent developments in structural linguistics and their application to language teaching. October to December, 1961; A. E. KARK, Professor of Surgery, University of Natal, Durban, to study surgical training in the United States. January to April, 1961; L. M. THOMPSON, Professor of History, University of Cape Town, to study government, race relations, and historical research in the United States. June to July, 1961; T. J. STEYN, Director of Nature Conservation, Transvaal Provincial Administration, Pretoria, to visit national and state parks in the United States for study of nature conservation policies. June to August, 1960; A. J. VAN ZYL, Principal, Pretoria Technical College, to study adult education programs of colleges and universities and general education in technical institutions in the United States. April to June, 1961.

South Africa Helps Congo Refugees

IN THE WAKE OF the Congo upheaval in July, hundreds of refugees streamed into South Africa. They came by air and by train, but mostly by car.

The South African public, angered by reports of atrocities and worried about the instability in a country not far from the Union's border, welcomed the Belgian refugees and generously assisted them to start a new life. Most of the refugees stayed on in South Africa as immigrants.

Soon after Belgians began fleeing from the Congo, the Government, following a strong lead from Prime Minister Verwoerd, launched a full-scale program to assist the refugees. Almost six hundred potential citizens were won in the first two days' operation of a special Government committee headed by Mr. Piet Botha, Deputy Minister for the Interior. (On the Committee are represented the Departments of External Affairs, Transport, Defense, Labour and Social Welfare.)

Special funds were issued to South African official representatives in Africa to aid refugees travelling to the Union, and special machinery was created to simplify immigration formalities for those who wished to settle in the Union.

"OPERATION REFUGEE"

At one stage, the High Commissioner's Office in Salisbury was issuing visas or entry permits at a rate of one every three minutes. The South African Commissioner in Nairobi was also coping with a rush of applicants.

Dr. Verwoerd made an earnest appeal to the nation to support the relief action in every possible way.

Municipalities and other authorities, the Red Cross and similar organizations, and hundreds of private persons voluntarily combined in a tremendous "Operation Refugee."

In Pretoria alone, seven hundred beds were made available for arriving refugees at university residences and an orphanage. Farmer refugees are being assisted by agricultural organizations, following a decision by the South African Agricultural Union.

The campaign by the South African Immigration Trust to encourage Congo refugees to settle in the Union met with immediate success. (The Trust combines the efforts of the three largest immigration organizations in South Africa.) By the middle of August, the number of immigrants numbered over a thousand.

On August 11, an official of the Immigration Board disclosed that of three hundred heads of families interviewed in Pretoria, only nine had indicated that they were returning to Belgium. Others are leaving their families in the Union while they go back to collect their pension money in Belgium.

At Jan Smuts airport, a clothes depot was opened for refugees who need any such articles. Checks, clothes and fruit continued to arrive for a long time at the reception depot for refugees in the Pretoria City Hall. Dry cleaning firms, doctors and dentists offered their services free.

(Continued on Page 4)



Posing happily after their flight from the Congo are these two South African missionaries and their American rescuers: (from left) Major L. G. Cruciana, Asst. Air Attaché at the U. S. Embassy in Pretoria, Mr. W. Boonzaaier, his five-year-old daughter, Lt. Col. D. G. Gaylor, Air Attaché at the American Embassy, and Mr. H. Coetzee. The two American airmen, who organized a rescue mission to the Congo, flew out 419 refugees in six days' time, spending sixty-two hours in the air. They picked up the South African missionaries at Kamina, to which they had fled—leaving all their possessions behind. Mr. Boonzaaier and Mr. Coetzee had put in a combined effort of forty years' work among the Congolese.



Families of the American Presbyterian Congo Mission waiting for their visas in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, to pass through the Union on their way home to the United States. The Presbyterian Congo Mission operated in Kasai Province. Only a few doctors and twelve missionaries stayed behind.

EMERGENCY ENDS

SOUTH AFRICA'S state of emergency ended on August 30. The Minister of Justice, Mr. Frans Erasmus, announced that "in view of the improved conditions in the country, the state of emergency is no longer necessary for maintaining law and order." A proclamation lifting the emergency in the districts where it still applied, was promulgated on August 30.

Government Speeds Immigration

STEPS have been taken to accelerate the admission of immigrants to the Union, said the Minister of the Interior, Mr. J. F. Naudé, recently. "Instructions have been given to our representatives in the various countries to furnish all possible information and assistance to desirable immigrants."

In urgent cases, temporary visas would be issued to applicants, and they could apply for permanent residence in the Union after arrival.

The Minister said many inquiries had been received by the Department of the Interior and the Union's overseas representatives since the last Parliamentary session, during which he had announced the Government's intention of increasing immigration.

IMMIGRATION COUNCIL

Immigration to South Africa will be stepped up as a result of the creation of a South African Immigration Council.

The Council will consist of representatives of Government departments, organised agriculture, commerce and industry as well as the recognised immigration bodies.

Mr. Naudé said that the S.A.I.C. would advise the Government on the establishment and implementation of a considerably expanded immigration program.

The new organisation will act as a planning, advisory and coordinating group on all matters relating to the immediate development of such a program.

It is not contemplated that the council would supersede the existing immigration organisations.

Congo Refugees

(Continued from Page 3)

One of the refugees, Mr. A. Vass, from Elisabethville, described South Africa's efforts in making the refugees welcome and finding jobs for them as "a fantastic achievement." He added, "Not only are officials finding jobs for us, but they are keeping close contact with those whom they have already assisted. When a man finds that he is not suited for a particular job, no effort is spared to find him another. South Africans' hospitality is truly wonderful."

Reorganization of Police

A CONCERTED MOVE to bring about better race relations in police work, to improve relations between police and public, and to ensure the maintenance of efficiency and discipline, is behind the establishment of an Inspectorate-General in the South African Police. This was disclosed in an interview with the Rand Daily Mail by Brigadier C. de W. Van Wyk after his arrival in Cape Town to take up his newly-created post of Provincial Inspector of the Cape.

He said: "It is part of my job to try to ensure good relations between police and public, and to improve race relations in our work. I shall also try to bring about a closer liaison between the Police and the South African Defense Force, as well as between ourselves and the various local authorities and the Bantu Administration Authorities."

Meanwhile, the Minister of Justice, Mr. Erasmus, announced the creation of a new Police Advisory Council to advise the Minister and the Commissioner of Police. The creation of a Police Reserve is another measure in the police reorganization.

Mr. Erasmus stated that particular attention will be given to the thorough training, discipline, equipment and morale of the Force as well as to the relations between the police and the public.

"Events in Africa, and particularly events in our own country, make it absolutely essential that our national Police Force shall at all times be properly trained, well equipped for its difficult and exacting tasks and, above all, it should be a content force so that it will always be ready to cope with any eventuality."

CENSUS WILL REFLECT PROGRESS SINCE '51

THE UNION'S 1960 census, held on September 6, coincides with the world census as recommended by the United Nations.

Forms were so compiled as to conform with a minimum list of questions recommended by the statistical experts of United Nations. World results will therefore be of great value to the Union in that they will yield information internationally comparable to the Union's national statistics.

It has been nearly ten years since the last census of the nation was taken, and the great development that has since taken place, includes new towns and villages and new mining and industrial areas.

It is estimated that the census of the Union and South-West Africa will cost about \$2,800,000 and that, even with modern tabulation equipment, it will take a number of years to finalize.

A battery of electronic machines will be used to sort and classify the information obtained in the census. The work of compiling and tabulating all the statistics will be much quicker than in the past, but will still take about two years before it is completed.



The Union has now been in existence for fifty years, and for all of those years the retiring President of the Senate, Senator Chris van Niekerk, has been a member of Parliament, either as a member of the House of Assembly or as a member of the Upper House. Senator Van Niekerk, a commandant in the Boer War, attended the Vereeniging peace talks in 1902 as a delegate. He was President of the Senate for twenty-two years, a record in South African Parliamentary history.

Pan-African Meetings Held in South Africa

THREE Pan-Africa conferences are being held in the Union in September.

One conference, the annual meeting of the Scientific Council for Africa South of the Sahara, meets in Cape Town from September 1st to 10th. This is a body of scientists chosen irrespective of racial or national origins to advise the Commission for Technical Cooperation in Africa (C.C.T.A.).

The same body then moves to Pretoria to hold a specialist meeting from September 12th to 17th on the treatment of polluted water.

The third conference, a symposium on fishing off the coast of Africa held under the auspices of the C.C.T.A. and the Scientific Council for Africa, meets in Cape Town from September 12th to 17th. This symposium is being attended only by representatives of the interested nations — South Africa, Britain, Portugal, France and the Malagasy Republic.

Mr. Du Plessis Heads Africa Institute

"WE WANT TO HELP and not dominate the new African States," Mr. Wentzel C. du Plessis, first Director of the new Africa Institute, said in a press interview in Pretoria recently.

Mr. Du Plessis, until recently the Union's Ambassador to the United States, added: "As for ourselves, we are as much a part of Africa as the black man, and the black man will have to recognize this fact. We white people in Southern Africa are here to stay and to cooperate and help this continent move into the age of wonders. The Western powers are now beginning to realize that South Africa has three centuries of administrative experience in Africa. This unique experience is at the disposal of all who wish to make use of it."

Mr. Du Plessis said he hoped to pay regular visits to African States in the course of his activities. In this way, he hoped to break down "needless barriers created between us."

He recalled that more than half the total number of educated Africans between the Cape and Cairo were born and educated in the Union. He also hoped that opportunities would occur to extend the Union's educational program across the borders to the North.

(The Africa Institute is an autonomous organization controlled by a council consisting of representatives of the South African universities, the Departments of Education and Bantu Administration and other organizations. One of its purposes is to collect and prepare information in printed form on the welfare of the peoples of Africa.)

FOUCHE PLANS NEW DEFENSE MOVES

THE MINISTER OF DEFENSE, Mr. Jim Fouché, outlined South Africa's military preparedness when he recently addressed a group of Permanent Force, Active Citizen Force and Commando officers at Voortrekkerhoogte.

New defense moves include the formation of shock troop platoons, the possibility of training paratroops, a regular air patrol of the Union's borders and coastline, and the purchase of more helicopters for transporting troops and equipment.

The Minister said, "Military organisation in South Africa must provide for quick and efficient action to protect key centers, vital industries and provisions. Internal security in South Africa as a Western-orientated country, means nothing less than defense against Communist infiltration and subversive action aimed at revolution." Internal security, he said, has become increasingly important and Citizen Force and Commando training has been made more efficient. The two Mobile Watches at Potchefstroom and Bloemfontein will be brought to full strength. A third Mobile Watch, with headquarters in Durban, has been approved and is being formed. The Bloemfontein Mobile Watch might be trained as a paratroop unit.

Johannesburg Ends Bantu Slums

Johannesburg will have no Bantu slums by 1965. By that time a giant "suburb" will house 350,000 Bantu, making it the fourth biggest town in the Union after Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban.

Since 1954, more than 32,000 houses have been built at a rate of twenty-five a day. But another 25,000 are still required to house Bantu living in site-and-service shacks in Pimville and Western Bantu Township.

Last year, Johannesburg spent £3,250,000 on Bantu housing and administration in the south-west complex. More than 6,500 homes were built. Football fields and tennis courts were laid out and work has now started on a golf course.

The City Council is also building hostels for Bantu single men. Since 1956 over 12,500 Bantu have been placed in hostels. At Jabulani, a new hostel with 4,000 beds was completed in January. Another hostel is planned for Eastern Bantu Township with room for 3,000 men.

Union Helps New States

SOUTH AFRICA will make an important contribution to the newly-formed International Development Association which will give financial assistance to new States in Africa. It is expected that the Association will play an important part in obstructing Communist penetration by its assistance to under-developed States.

The Union Government's contribution to the I.D.A.—an organization affiliated with the World Bank—is expected to be about £3,600,000. Total funds will amount to approximately £360,000,000.

Legislation will probably be introduced in the House of Assembly next year to allow South Africa to become a formal member of the Association. Although South Africa will not be able to qualify for loans at present because of its sound financial conditions, it is not impossible that Bantu states within its borders might benefit in future.

RADIO BANTU EXPANDS

THE SOUTH AFRICAN BROADCASTING CORPORATION'S "Radio Bantu", which relays programs in Zulu, South Sotho, North Sotho and Xhosa, now provides its listeners with 10½ hours of broadcasting a week. Formerly programs were limited to 3½ hours.

In order to handle the expanded service, the S.A.B.C. has nearly doubled its Bantu announcing staff. New openings have been created for Bantu writers, musicians, composers and choirs—and this will continue as Radio Bantu grows in size.

Programs are prepared at three regional headquarters, at Johannesburg, Durban and Grahamstown. They are relayed throughout South Africa according to the geographical distribution of the language groups.

Dr. Van Eck:

UNION LEADS IN AFRICA

DURING HIS RECENT TOURS through Africa he had seen nothing to compare with the progress achieved by people of all races in South Africa, said Dr. H. J. van Eck, chairman of the Industrial Development Corporation, at a luncheon of the South African Marine Corporation in London recently.

He indicated that the Union's national income was now more than £2 billion a year, which meant an average income per head of £138. No other state in Africa even approached that figure.

The literacy of the Bantu was already at the same level as that of the Portuguese and the percentage of school-going Bantu was at present higher than that of the percentage of school-going children among the white population fifty years ago.

"I have no guilty conscience regarding the extent to which the standard of living of all persons in South Africa—black as well as white—has been improved.

"I can also assure you that further development would only be possible under the leadership and the management of the white man and aided by white capital," Dr. Van Eck said.

There is no room for doubts concerning the Union's economic future. Taken as a whole there is sustained confidence in further development.

Dr. Van Eck said that development should, if necessary, be financed from the Union's own resources. South Africa would never refuse outside capital, but it should be remembered that the time was now possibly ripe for a more extensive repatriation of South African shares, he added.

Bantu Spend Half Billion a Year

IT IS ESTIMATED that the annual spending power of the Bantu in South Africa is already more than £500,000,000 and that at least half of this was spent in the Bantu areas, said Dr. T. S. van Rooyen, Information Officer of the Department of Bantu Administration, in Pretoria.

He said that the number of trading stores and shops in the reserves, owned and run by Bantu, is another indication of the increased pace of the economy of the "Bantu homelands." A large proportion of the total incomes earned in urban areas is sent back to the reserves to maintain families.

There are 6,032 of these stores and shops in the Bantu areas and 5,879 in the urban areas. And 48 per cent of the country's cattle population is owned by Bantu—about 5½ million head.

Dr. Van Rooyen said a great stimulus to commercial life in the reserves has come from the Bantu Investment Corporation. So far it has approved loans totalling £130,000 to assist in the development of retail trade.

SCIENTIST STUDIES NUTRITIOUS FOODS

A FOUR-MONTH STUDY tour of Britain, America and Europe by a South African scientist will have a direct bearing on the search for inexpensive but highly nutritious foods for the Bantu. The scientist is Mr. J. J. Dreyer, Head of the Physiology Division of the National Nutrition Research Institute of the C.S.I.R. (Council for Scientific and Industrial Research).

Mr. Dreyer has been visiting organizations like "Food for Millions," in the United States, where a variety of cheap but healthy foods are developed from ingredients like soya flour, fish flour, and skimmed milk powder. On his return in November he will evaluate his findings in the light of the nutritional needs of the Bantu.

While in the United States Mr. Dreyer attended the International Congress on Nutrition held in Washington, D. C. in September.

Mr. Dreyer's special field is physiological techniques in nutrition. Laboratory animals are used for research of this nature and, while overseas, Mr. Dreyer will study the latest trends in breeding and selection.

Finally, he will look into overseas methods for determining whether particular foods are toxic or not. There are no rigid standards at present with the result that each country uses its own criteria.

BIG FOREST SCHEME FOR ZULULAND

THE PROSPECT that a world shortage of paper pulp may arise has led the Government to plan a vast forestry enterprise in Zululand. The area chosen covers 200,000 acres of Bantu Trust land in Maputaland which is unsuitable for agriculture.

Announcing the Government's plans when he opened the fourth congress of the South African Timber Grower's Association at Pietermaritzburg recently, Mr. P. O. Sauer, Minister of Forestry and Public Works, said that in Northern Europe and in North America the combined capacity of pulp mills is now reaching the maximum sustained yield potential of the forests so that a world shortage of pulp is likely to arise.

"Conditions for the establishment of a pulp and paper industry in Zululand will be so favourable that very good pulpwood prices should be secured," Mr. Sauer said.

"It is anticipated that all timber normally classed as boxwood saw logs will be economically usable as pulpwood, leaving only selected saw logs for conversion to quality structural timber to be absorbed by the saw-milling industry.

"This scheme will enable a new export industry to be established at the same time that it assists in approaching the ideal of national self-sufficiency in structural timber.

"It will also provide suitable employment for the local Bantu population and make profitable use of what might otherwise remain waste ground."



As a result of Valley Trust's food production training, the land yields a rich harvest of fruit and vegetables.

FARMING PROJECT RAISES CROP STANDARDS

THE WORLD HEALTH ORGANISATION recently received a special report on the work undertaken by the Valley Trust in the beautiful Valley of a Thousand Hills in Natal. The Trust, a private company, is demonstrating to five thousand Bantu how nutritious food may be grown in indifferent soil. Senior officers of the W.H.O. have already visited the project, which has the full support of the South African Department of Health. (The latter runs fully staffed clinics with experts who give the Bantu small-farmers advice on the preparation of the food produced as well as on nutrition, health matters and dietetics.) More and more Bantu in the area are abandoning old, primitive systems of crop raising, as a result of the enlightening lead that they receive from the Valley Trust.

Bigger Bantu Role

THE GOVERNMENT is considering what autonomy to accord the Bantu on the local government level in the urban townships. Authorities in Pretoria expect legislation in the next Parliamentary session to give the Bantu a more responsible role in managing their local affairs.

It would be an extension to urban areas of the Bantu Authorities system now applied in the reserves. The Government's aim, according to a senior official of the Department of Bantu Administration, is to channel political aspirations of the urban Bantu towards future Bantu homelands where they will have every opportunity to participate in self-government already established there by the Government.

ANIMAL ODDITIES

THE ZEBRA, a horse in striped pajamas, sleeps at night. He forms a partnership with the wildebeest . . . who snoozes during the day. Together, they form a round-the-clock alarm service to foil marauders.

The oddities of animal life are nearly as numerous as those of human life.

Take the tick bird . . . he's an animated toothpick. Crocodiles hold their jaws agape while the bird pecks clean the razor-sharp teeth. One naturalist tells of seeing an old crocodile which, in a fit of absent-mindedness or greed, devoured the bird. Other tick birds shunned him. The croc died of a tooth infection.

The fastest of all mammals is the cheetah, a handsome tawny creature dappled with spots. Tested by stopwatch on a greyhound track, the cheetah clocked in at 70 m.p.h.!

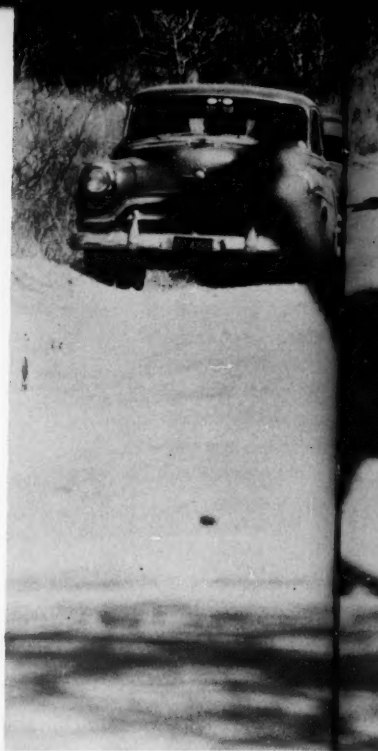
"There ain't no such animal!" someone once exclaimed on seeing his first giraffe. Its blood pressure is more than thirteen times as high as man's . . . to get the blood pumped up the incredibly long neck. Originally, it was believed to have been a cross between a camel and leopard.

The hippo, another improbable-looking creature, wallows in the mud with only bulging eyes peeping above the waterline. "I'm not really here," he seems to be saying to enemies. When life is dull ashore, he has the remarkable ability to submerge and take a stroll on the sandy bottom of a deep river.

The head of a hippo, topped with its absurdly tiny ears, weighs a quarter of a ton . . . and its jaw muscles are mighty. With its canine teeth, big as a baby's arm, it can crunch through the hide of a crocodile or sever a man in one bite.

On occasion, the porcupine gets intoxicated. He sips the juice of fermented maroela berries . . . and reels away, content with life.

The little mongoose, a weasel-like creature, abides in deserted termite colonies. It prefers a diet of poisonous snakes . . . and moves with such nimbleness that it avoids the snake's lethal fangs. The sharp teeth of the mongoose sink into a reptile before the snake gets time to strike.



Below: Elephants thrive in South Africa's Game Reserve — which is about the size of New York City. Undoubtedly the world's largest zoo without a good thing, too, for elephants need room to roam in. Each of the ponderous creatures does 900 pounds of vegetation daily.





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Above: The fleet impala in the foreground is the target for all eyes—motorists' eyes, lions' eyes. The lions in South Africa's world-famous Kruger National Park frequently make use of the gas fumes of the tourists' automobiles to mask their own scent, and thereby pounce upon many an unsuspecting victim.

The warthog, a wild boar, the least attractive of Nature's beasts, gets its name from the wartlike bumps on snout and head. The warthog lives in a burrow. If he goes home head first, he leaves his plump rump temptingly open to attack. So when danger threatens he races for home, wheels around, and backs in.

If there's a porcupine inside, the warthog emerges with dispatch, squealing.

All these fascinating animals and countless more can be observed in a magnificent game reserve... Kruger National Park in South Africa. The Park, about the size of New Jersey or Massachusetts, is the most famous wild-life sanctuary in the world.

It protects game from the foe against which wild animals have least defense... man.

Here visitors see all the principal species of South African wildlife, padding through the bushveld in sublime indifference to the car-loads of thrilled spectators.

Lions make use of the autos to stalk antelope or other prey.

Right: The reaction of early visitors to South Africa, upon seeing their first giraffe, was "There ain't no such animal!" For quite a while the giraffe was believed to be a cross between a camel and a leopard.

The photographs on this page, or other animal ones, may be obtained for publication from the South African Tourist Corporation, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The exhaust fumes mask his warning scent... and he pounces on his unaware victim before the antelope can flee.

The lion packs the most deadly wallop of all the jungle beasts. Frank W. Lane, in *Nature Parade*, tells of a hunter who saw a lion fell a running zebra with one blow of his sledgehammer paw. The zebra was dead in half a second! The hunter performed an autopsy... and found that the one lethal blow had skilfully dislocated the zebra's neck!

Elephants, which abound in Kruger National Park, weigh in at about six tons. Each of the ponderous creatures strips the Park of about 900 pounds of vegetation daily.

You don't ordinarily think of the antelope as a vicious fighter. But the male sable antelope is so formidable that some experienced big-game hunters hesitate to go for one.

Baboons are common in the Kruger National Park. At the tender age of eight a baboon is full grown, but these intelligent creatures have been known to live as long as forty-five years.

The rock rabbit, or "dassie" as it is called, is the animal referred to in the Bible as a cony. Standing no higher than about nine inches, it is not a rabbit and does not burrow in the ground. Believe it or not, its nearest relative is the elephant!

Authorities report that it's impossible to dig an aardvark (favorite of crossword-puzzle addicts) from his burrow. This powerful little animal can dig faster than several men with spades... and drag along three men clinging to its tail.

The list of curiosities of animal behavior is endless... each species has its own fascinating method of eating, sleeping, hunting, killing. The noble lion, the lumbering warthog, the fleet antelope all have their peculiar behaviour patterns.

To the thoughtful person who savors our kinship with all living creatures, the curious ways of animals provide a never-ending source of speculation.

In South Africa's Kruger National Park, where the animals rove in glorious freedom, they can be observed and photographed from a car window in all their magnificence... and oddity!



Dr. De Kock on Misunderstandings

"THE MAIN FEATURE of the year ended June, 1960 was a distinct improvement in internal economic conditions following the decline in the rate of growth of general economic activity during the two preceding years. This was, moreover, accompanied by a substantial surplus on the current account of the balance of payments, which, until February this year, proved more than sufficient to offset a net outflow of capital," the Governor of the South African Reserve Bank, Dr. M. H. de Kock, said in an address delivered at the 40th ordinary general meeting of stockholders held in Pretoria on August 10.

He announced that the Reserve Bank has decided to raise bank rates from 4 to 4½ per cent as from August 11.

The following are points from Dr. De Kock's report:

● According to preliminary estimates, gross national product increased from £2,371,000,000 in 1958-59 to approximately £2,510,000,000 in 1959-60, that is by £139,000,000 or 5.9 per cent, which represented a marked acceleration in the rate of growth.



Dr. De Kock

● It is gratifying that the revival in economic conditions in the Union took place before the slowing down in the tempo of economic expansion could develop into a general cumulative recession.

● The Union has, in the circumstances, done relatively well in not only producing a surplus in the balance of payments of current account during the first half of this year, and in having a good prospect of a surplus during the second half, but also in maintaining a high rate of gross domestic saving, which last year amounted to 23.5 per cent of the gross national product. The economy has therefore once again shown its inherent strength and resilience in the face of adverse conditions.

● To a large extent, the resilience thus displayed can be attributed to the substantial increase in the gold output and in the capital outlays by the public sector during 1957-58 and 1958-59.

● Other positive growth factors in the economy are the rapid rate of population increase, the availability of substantial natural resources, the large savings potential of the economy, the enterprise displayed by entrepreneurs in exploiting the opportunities existing in many branches of economic activity, and the continued introduction of new techniques and new products in a wide variety of industries.

● The decline in confidence abroad can be ascribed mainly to a widespread misunderstanding of the political and economic position in the Union, which would appear to be due not only to misinterpretation or gross exaggeration, but also to the indiscriminate association of conditions and problems in the Union with those in certain other parts of Africa. Many foreign investors do not appreciate the existence of a relatively large permanent white population, a well developed financial struc-

ture, and a modern and stable economy and governmental organisation. The Union for example is the only country in Africa which, for the purposes of the proposed International Development Association, has been included in the list of members whose economic situation is such, in the opinion of the Directors of the International Bank, as to justify making the entire amount of their subscriptions available on a freely convertible basis.

● The recent outflow of capital would now appear to have subsided. It should be pointed out that net purchases of South African shares from foreigners by Union residents, which amounted to £20,000,000 last year and £21,000,000 in the first half of this year, took place at a time when prices on the Johannesburg Exchange in general tended materially to exceed those on the London and other foreign stock exchanges and thus caused persistent selling offers of South African shares on these exchanges to be diverted to Johannesburg. Local share prices have meanwhile been marked down to relatively low levels which have remained fairly close to the prevailing levels for such shares abroad, so that the scope or inducement for foreign selling on the local market has at least been considerably reduced. Similarly, withdrawals by foreign residents and emigrants of capital in other forms have also tended to slow down.

● The real income per head of the population declined during the previous two financial years. Since then the decline in economic activity has been arrested. A distinct revival took place during the second half of last year. Gross national product increased by 5.9 per cent from 1958-59 to 1959-60. The major cause was an increase in exports of merchandise and services, namely an improvement of £66,000,000 during the aforementioned period. The real income per head of population resumed an upward course.

● In these circumstances and also in view of the prevailing tightness of the money market, the Reserve Bank has decided to raise bank rates from 4 to 4½ per cent. An upward adjustment of a quarter per cent is also made in its pattern of rates for market operations in Government stock, in respect of maturities up to ten years.





Smiles are in clear evidence as South African highway engineer Tom Ivo Carlisle (center), receives congratulations from Allis-Chalmers representatives B. S. Oberlink (left), senior vice president, and L. K. Thompson, assistant to the directors, A-C International division. The occasion was Carlisle's receiving a master's degree from Northwestern University where he had just completed a year's graduate engineering study under an International Road Federation (IRF) fellowship sponsored by the company. Carlisle, who is assistant civil engineer for the Springs town council, is one of 41 highway engineers from 27 countries and territories with IRF fellowships who recently spent two months touring highway projects, highway departments and industrial installations in the U.S. before returning home.

National Income Rose 4.6 Per Cent

THE UNION'S gross national income increased to £2,427 million in 1959 compared with £2,320 million in 1958 and £2,252 million in 1957. The latest quarterly Bulletin of Statistics of the Reserve Bank says that 1959's 4.6 per cent increase—as against 3 per cent in 1958—reflects the improvement which took place during the second half of last year, following the slackening in activity during the previous 12 months. And the indications are, states the Bulletin, that economic activity generally increased further during the first quarter of 1960.

Dr. F. J. du Toit, chairman of Sasol, said that the increase in national income from £500 million in 1945 was impressive but that there was no reason for self-satisfaction. It was estimated that the population would be 30 million by the end of the century and that the national income should then be £16,500 million. To achieve this target, said Dr. Du Toit, more industrial development was necessary. In this context, the recent government announcement on the decentralization of industry was to be welcomed. The steps announced would give industrialists the opportunity of "breaking through the wall" which had prevented them in the past from establishing factories away from existing industrial centers.

BIGGER TRADING SURPLUS

THE UNION is showing a big surplus on trading account with the outside world and this is offsetting the outflow of capital through the Stock Exchange.

Despite an increase of £28 million—more than 13 per cent—in imports from £204 million to £232 million, preliminary figures for January-May show that exports plus gold output exceeded imports by nearly £65 million this year. Last year the surplus was £63 million. In 1958, a crisis year for balance of payment, there was no surplus.

Wool has this year again maintained its position of being one of South Africa's main earners of foreign exchange. According to provisional estimates by the South Africa Wool Board the wool check for the season which ended on May 30 should be about £50.5 million, or about £10 million more than last year.

Gold output and exports for the first five months show an increase of £30 million—about 11 per cent—over the 1959 figure.

Fruit exports are up by £2,200,000, fish by £1,300,000, asbestos by £1,300,000 and copper by £2,200,000. Main export setbacks compared with last year have been diamonds (£2,600,000) and maize (£1 million).

"LIVE AND HELP LIVE"— AFRICA'S CHALLENGE

FORTY PER CENT of direct investments by the United States in Africa (almost \$800,000,000) is in the Union, said the United States Ambassador to South Africa, Mr. Philip K. Crowe, when he addressed members of the Johannesburg Chamber of Commerce recently.

He also said that United States trade with South Africa amounts to \$342,189,200 a year, and for the whole continent to \$1,199,997,800.

Mr. Crowe stated that from the strategic point of view, Africa is important to the United States. The Communist bloc is giving attention to newly-developing Africa in their drive to conquer the world by all means short of war. Communist tactics are nowhere more evident than they are in Africa today.

He emphasized that the concept of "live and let live" is totally inadequate in Africa and other underdeveloped areas today. "We must live and help live. Hundreds of millions of under-privileged people are no longer content merely to exist. They know there is a better way of life.

"They are determined to improve their lot. We believe that this is a challenge to which we as a nation and our allies in the West must respond.

"There can be no security for any of us in a world in which the majority of people are stalked by poverty, famine and disease," he said.

U. S. Trade Consul Makes Home in Union

MR. VICTOR E. VON LOSSBERG, who retired in July after five years as United States Trade Consul in Johannesburg, has decided to stay on in South Africa.

In an interview with the Afrikaans newspaper "Dagbreek", he said he had "fallen in love" with South Africa during his service there. Besides the delightful climate and the South Africans' hospitality, he has been deeply impressed by the Union's economic, industrial and agricultural potentialities. Taxes are low, he said, production costs are among the lowest in the world, and the Union has always had a stable government.

But apart from these factors, Mr. Von Lossberg has a sentimental tie with South Africa. His father, Otto von Lossberg, was a German artillery captain who fought in the War of 1899-1902 on the side of the Boers (for President Steyn of the Orange Free State). When he was captured and deported in 1901, he came to the United States and became an American citizen. He moved to New Orleans, where young Victor was born.

Before he joined the U. S. Foreign Service, Mr. Victor von Lossberg ran an import-export firm and was employed by the Chase Manhattan Bank. He has served in the American Embassy at Baghdad and was stationed for a year in Pretoria.

Oppenheimer on Congo

MR. HARRY OPPENHEIMER, the man who wields the greatest industrial influence in Southern Africa, said in Kitwe, Northern Rhodesia, on July 22nd that the "Congo disaster" had its own lesson for the Federation.

"What has happened in the Congo should certainly be a warning to all of us, but I should be very sorry if the lesson that is drawn from these deplorable events is that Africans as such are not, and cannot, be fit to govern. What the Congo example does show is that primitive, uncivilized people cannot be trusted with the running of a modern state, and that independent democracy is only possible if the electorate has reasonable standards of education and civilization.

"I would like to express the sympathy which I know we all feel to the European men and women who have devoted their lives to the development of the Congo. I think we ought also to feel deep sympathy with the millions of peaceful Africans in the Congo who found themselves abandoned by the government, on which they had so long relied, to the mercies of African politicians who have already shown themselves to be callous, irresponsible and incompetent."

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Boeings' Flights Announced

THE UNION'S first £2,500,000 Boeing 707, destined for service with the South African Airways' national fleet, landed at Jan Smuts airport in July. A large crowd watched the aircraft make a perfect touchdown.

Piloted by Captain "Boet" Botes and Captain "Pi" Pienaar, D.F.C., A.F.C., on its 11,450 miles flight from New York to Johannesburg, the aircraft completed its journey in 21 hours 35 minutes.

South African Airways have announced that, with the introduction of Boeings in October, they will operate four flights a week to Europe instead of five as at present. The Boeings accommodate 32 passengers in the first class and 93 in the economy class, and can therefore accommodate 500 passengers a week. The DC-7Bs in use at present, carry 18 first class passengers, and 44 tourist, a total of 400 a week; the new service therefore represents a potential 25 per cent increase in traffic.

The four flights a week will not utilize the Boeings fully, and further flights may be added later. South African Airways, however, do not expect to operate their new service as a paying concern initially, although they estimate that a 60 per cent payload will cover costs. They and other airlines are expecting that jet travel, particularly with the introduction of economy class fares, will attract more air passengers. Encouragement for this standpoint came recently from Boeing's Assistant Director of Sales, Mr. Robert J. Murphy, now visiting South Africa. At a press conference, Mr. Murphy advised that elsewhere the upward surge of traffic with jets was much greater than anticipated.

Economy class fares will be 10 per cent lower than tourist class fares, that is £137 single and £246.12.0 return to London, Frankfurt, Zurich and Amsterdam. There will be a special 90 day excursion rate of £230. Fares to Athens and Rome will be lower. First class fares will be increased by 10 per cent, making them £250 single and £450 return to the United Kingdom and the more northern European airports.

In the new flight plan, Brazzaville will be used as a stop instead of Leopoldville. Calls at Kano are also excluded.

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REFERENDUM ON REPUBLIC

(Continued from Page 1)

Are you in favour of a republic for the Union? Yes/No.

Voters will be required to make their cross opposite their answer.

The result of voting in each constituency will be announced separately. The outcome will be arrived at by adding the individual votes cast for and against throughout the Union and South West Africa.

A majority of one vote will be regarded by the Government as a sufficient mandate for proclaiming a republic.

"RAND HOLDS KEY"

If 90 per cent of the electorate vote this year, approximately 1,600,000 voters will take part in the referendum.

According to one newspaper, at least 1,000 voters in each of the Union's 150 constituencies will cast postal votes. It predicts that the absentee vote in the referendum will be the biggest in the country's history and will probably exceed 10 per cent of the total vote.

One of the United Party leaders, Mr. Marais Steyn, M.P., said that 500,000 voters in the densely populated Witwatersrand area hold the key to the referendum result. "We can win hands down if all the urban voters vote as enthusiastically as usually happens on the platteland" (the country districts), he said.

Now Is Not the Time —Graaff

"WE DO NOT BELITTLE the republican sentiments of many of our fellow South Africans, for we know these sentiments are rooted in history and tradition, but we dare not let sentiment blind us to the hard facts of life," said the Leader of the Opposition, Sir de Villiers Graaff, recently.

"We live in a world which would be unrecognizable to the old republicans of the Orange Free State," he added. "We are beset by dangers to our way of life and we face the urgent need to make adjustments in our thinking."

For twelve years, South Africa has been governed by people who refuse to appreciate what is happening in the world. The result is that she is becoming more isolated amid surrounding dangers.

"There may come a time when it will be possible for South Africans to come together to discuss constitutional arrangements in circumstances where any change would not endanger the international status and prosperity of the country.

"But that can only happen when South Africa has found greater unity among her people and when we have re-established ourselves as an acceptable member of the Western community."

Premier on Ties with Commonwealth

IN A RADIO SPEECH to the nation, the Prime Minister, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, said, "It is the firm conviction of the Government that easing of racial tensions and continuance of economic progress can be expected only when the constitutional issue has been settled. The sooner the referendum can take place, and the greater the majority, the better for all."

On the question of membership in the Commonwealth, Dr. Verwoerd said, "The Commonwealth is based on cooperation in matters of common concern, has always set its face against the slightest interference in the domestic affairs of members, and has never worried over-much about differences and even clashes between them.

"It relied on the political maturity of member States for achieving vitally important common ends, particularly resistance to Communism.

"It cannot be accepted that genuine willingness by South Africa to cooperate loyally and sincerely within the Commonwealth for mutual benefit, in spite of what she has had and still has to suffer from some fellow-members, will be rejected.

"Consequently the Government has no hesitation in asking the voters to vote for a republic which will seek to retain its membership of the Commonwealth."

If continued membership is refused, "the ideal will not be relinquished, but the republic will be established without membership in the Commonwealth. Since the fault will, without any doubt, not lie with the United Kingdom and other friendly disposed Commonwealth countries, the present policy of maintaining cordial relations and cooperation by agreement in many matters, such as economics and defense, will be continued.

CHANGE IN CHARACTER

"An adverse decision would indicate an important change in the character of the Commonwealth. It would mean interference in the domestic policies of member countries, which in this instance would actually be aimed at the right of the white man in this country to retain control over what he has built up for himself." It would also mean that the younger member countries of the Commonwealth would be exercising a pre-dominating influence in this matter, he said.

"Such a change of character would prove a threat to South Africa and her white citizens even if she remained a monarchy. Continued interference would prove most embarrassing, especially at meetings, to her older friends in the Commonwealth, and could lead to estrangement from them as well.

"Under such circumstances a republic outside the Commonwealth might have a better chance of retaining and cultivating friendships, and of cooperating wherever possible with those States who are willing, than a monarchy which remains under continual fire and pressure within this body, unless impossible demands are met."

National Atlas Completed

A COMPREHENSIVE atlas of the Union of South Africa, which contains 600 charts, hundreds of graphs and is described as "a mid-century survey of the Union", has been printed by the Government Printer at Pretoria. This extraordinary work was compiled by Prof. and Mrs. W. J. Talbot of the University of Cape Town.

In most countries, the compilation of this type of atlas is undertaken by the government or by some scientific institution. In South Africa, however, the Talbots, working under the Cape Town University's department of geography, collaborated on the work with the Trigonometrical Survey Office and under the auspices of the National Council of Social Research.

A section of the atlas deals with the country's geology, its flora and the geographical distribution and composition of the population. It also shows how population distribution and composition has changed during the past fifty years. Agriculture, industry, transport and foreign trade are also covered. It is, in fact, the first time that this type of information has been made readily available in one publication.

The first edition of the atlas was on display at the 29th International Geographical Congress in Stockholm from August 6th to 13th this year.

SMUTS HOME BOUGHT AND SAVED

THE HOME of the late Gen. J. C. Smuts at Irene, Transvaal, was bought recently by a Pretoria attorney, Mr. Guy Braithwaite, to be "held in trust for the nation." The trust, to be named the Jan Smuts War Veterans' Foundation, will take over the property and restore the "Big House", as the Smuts family called it.

The old homestead is a wood-and-iron building which began life as an officers' mess in a military camp and was sold as "surplus to requirements" to General Smuts in 1909. From time to time, he added to the original structure until there were twenty-two rooms.

S. A. Artist Gets Canada Post

ONE of South Africa's best known painters, Mr. Wim Blom, has been appointed assistant curator at the Toronto Art Museum. Mr. Blom recently completed a tour of the United States and lectured at the University of Akron.

An exhibition of his paintings will take place in Boston towards the end of this year. He has also received invitations from two New York galleries to exhibit there at some future date.

Papers Spur Understanding

AN EXCHANGE of editorials has been initiated by the Cape Times and Die Burger, the major English and Afrikaans language papers in Cape Town. In announcing the move, the Cape Times dubbed it "a little essay in political communication" and stated that, although it would probably continue to disagree profoundly with the opinions expressed in Die Burger, "lack of agreement does not mean lack of respect."

With the purpose of letting one language group see what the other is thinking, Die Burger and the Cape Times have started publishing daily reprints of editorials appearing in each other's columns.

Teach Yourself Zulu

THE WORLD'S FIRST Zulu language course on records has been released by Tegnisc, a non-profit South African company which specializes in self-taught language records. The four long-playing records and two accompanying books (a dictionary and a speech guide) were compiled by leading university specialists and Mr. K. E. Masinga, chief Zulu announcer of the South African Broadcasting Corporation in Durban.

Beginning with a lullaby sung by three Zulu women, the inexpensive set is designed to enable the serious student to pick up Zulu in six months. More than 750 sets were ordered in advance—several from Europe.

A Tegnisc official said that 45 per cent of the Bantu in Johannesburg speak Zulu and that a knowledge of the language by Europeans would foster improved race relations.

Plans are already under way for similar courses in Xhosa and Sotho.

Government to Aid Opera

JOHANNESBURG may become the opera capital of South Africa when a project proposed by the Government to sponsor South African opera and ballet up to £110,000 a year comes into effect. The proposal was made to the Johannesburg City Council in reply to the Council's request for a £62,000 subsidy for its new Civic Theater.

Mr. B. J. Vorster, Deputy Minister of Education, Arts and Science, said that the Government would be prepared to give the larger sum if a national organization were to be set up for promoting opera and ballet. This Union-wide organization would include local authorities as well as those of major cities, provinces and the Government itself. A meeting of interested parties will take place during September.

Mr. Ian Maltz of the Johannesburg City Council said: "This project could prove a tremendous tourist attraction. If our Civic Theater is ready in time, Johannesburg could celebrate its 75th anniversary with a full-scale opera season."

Population Curb Urged

AN APPEAL for a world population policy and for a policy of aid to underdeveloped countries, inaugurated and co-ordinated by the United Nations, was made by Sir Julian Huxley, eminent biologist, in Durban on July 20th. He was speaking on "Human Ecology, Population and Conservation" at the University of Natal's National Conference of Education.

Sir Julian said that an unprecedented population "explosion" had occurred in the past fifty years. The increase in human numbers was radically altering the quality of human lives. Today the world population was increasing by 150,000 a day and by the mid-1990's the total number of people in the world would have doubled to nearly six billion.

"Either we undertake the conscious shaping of the processes of human evolution, including reproduction, or we shall suck dry the resources of this planet, destroy the basis of civilization and relax into squalor and misery," he said. Meanwhile, the possibilities of wonder, enjoyment and adventure available to man are being curtailed by the population increase. It is essential, for instance, to persuade the leaders of emerging African states to realize the significance of preserving wild life and nature reserves, he said.

GIANT SATELLITE TRACKER FOR SPACE STUDY

SOUTH AFRICA will play a greater part in the conquest of space from next January, when a giant satellite tracker will go into operation near Krugersdorp. The 110 foot-scanner — as big as a ten story building — will be built by American scientists and technicians at a cost of between a million and two million pounds. The grounds have already been bought by the South African Government, and work on erecting the tracker will start soon.

Mr. B. Mackenzie, a member of the staff of the Council for Scientific and Industrial Research, said that the telecommunications section of the C.S.I.R. will cooperate with the Americans in building the tracker, which will be manned by South Africans. The scanner will be able to pick up signals of a strength produced by a small flashlight battery from anywhere in outer space. The range of the tracker will be a million miles, but by 1962 it will be capable of tracking up to four million miles.

The site near Krugersdorp was chosen because it is free from interference from radio or surrounding mountains. A model of the tracker, which will have a diameter of 80 feet, was on display at the Council's stand at the University of Natal's "From Our World" exhibition.

Meanwhile, an American missile-testing team, operating out of South African Air Force bases, monitored and tracked an ICBM in July during its flight into the South Atlantic. With the cooperation of South African military forces, the U.S. team followed the same pattern as had been set on May 20th when an Atlas set a 9,000 mile record from Florida to a point off the tip of the Union.

Springboks Win Rugby Series

THE SPRINGBOKS came from behind on August 27th to beat New Zealand 8 to 3 in the fourth and final match at Port Elizabeth of the Rugby Union International series. Each team had won one of the first two matches and the third had ended in a draw, making the Port Elizabeth test the crucial match in a series filled with surprises.

A crowd of 60,000 cheered the Springboks to victory in a gruelling forward battle. The New Zealand full back, Don Clarke, kicked a penalty goal in the first half for the team's only score, but his teammates were fighting constantly to keep South Africa off their line. Springbok Dick Lockyear, as scrum half, leveled the score with a good kick, and wing forward Maarten Pelsers forced his way over between the posts to break the back of the New Zealand opposition.

In the last minutes of the third match in Bloemfontein on August 13th, the New Zealand team had thrilled a crowd of 55,000 by coming from behind through a 60-yard penalty and a quick conversion to overtake their hosts and even the score 11-11. But they were unable to repeat the feat at Port Elizabeth.

TOURING TEAM

On August 28th, the selectors announced the Springbok touring team which will represent the South African Rugby Union in its 1960-61 tour of France and the British Isles. Avril Malan, captain in the last two international matches against New Zealand, will head the tour party and Dick Lockyear will be his vice-captain. The well-balanced team of 14 backs and 16 forwards has 30 matches scheduled in Great Britain.

NEW TOURIST FILM

TOURIST highlights of South Africa have been made into a 30-minute color-sound film by the Union Castle Line. Called "Voyage to the Sun", it may be obtained on request from the Tour Department of the Cunard Steamship Company, Ltd., 25 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.

Fighting Animal Epidemic

A DEADLY VIRUS disease is threatening to take a devastating toll of horses, mules and donkeys in Western Asia, according to the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation. The organisation said that it has received appeals for help from several countries in the stricken area — from eastern Turkey to India. The countries asked for vaccines and trained personnel.

The organisation said that a South African consultant, Dr. B. Howell, has been sent to the Razi Institute in Teheran to train veterinarians in the production of a vaccine. Onderstepoort Veterinary Laboratory in the Union has provided some vaccine for the Near East but can not produce all that is needed.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE PROTEA



A PROSPEROUS future may be in store for South Africa's national flower, the protea, because of a growing world-wide demand for new and uncommon garden plants. Mrs. M. M. Vogts, president of the botanical section of the South African Association for the Advancement of Science, feels that "the fact that they have lately been grown under a variety of conditions" bodes well for the future of the protea in world popularity.

"Already an anxious competition to be first on the world market has started. Reports and letters have been received from such places as Hong Kong, Chicago, Dresden, Nairobi, Australia, New Zealand, California and Southern Europe," she added. "I can only hope that this interest will be an impetus

to the scientist, without whose helping hand the demand cannot be met."

One of the characteristic plant families of the Southern Hemisphere and a chief element of the Cape flora, the origin of the protea has never been discovered. However, many theories have been advanced, including one by a Russian botanist. About eighteen months ago, a letter was received from Leningrad, stating that the scientist had been studying fossil sediments in the West Siberian lowlands, and had found what she thought were the remains of protea pollen.

Pollen from Cape varieties of the protea were sent to Leningrad and the scientist reported that the pollen she had found in fossil form in Siberia was very similar to the grains sent from South Africa. This tended to bear out the theory that the protea, with other temperate plants, had been driven south by the last great ice age.

The protea was the first indigenous plant of Southern Africa ever to be described. Apparently no other plant on the unspoiled coasts ever so attracted the attention of the early sailors who landed there. But in spite of its esthetic beauty, very little research has been done on it because the protea has no medicinal or food value.

Mrs. Vogts said that there were one or two outstanding collections of proteas in Europe around the turn of the nineteenth century, but the art of cultivating them was lost. Even the present collection in the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, London, reflects a sad need for research.

Proteas attracted attention in the United States two years ago when a grand display of them won top honors at the International Flower Show in New York. The Wilds Municipal Gardens of Johannesburg received a bronze medal and the National Botanical Gardens of Cape Town was awarded the International Flower Show Gold Medal for its entry.



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